A TRAFFIC IN RASCALITY.

CONSULAR PROTECTION IN MOROCCO-AN EFFORT TO ABOLISH IT. TROW AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

TANGIER, April 24.

It is a far cry to Morocco. Only four days from England in a P. & O. steamer, only four days from England in a P. & O. steamer, only four hours from Gibralta, which is in some respects as English as Aldershot, and yet in the silent City of Tangier you might be at the most distant limits of the East. I write in the full blaze of an African sun, with scents from the garden below, and the air hums with insect life; but equally at this hour or at right when the moon bleaches the town and the sea you listen in vain for any of the sounds with which civilization roars on its way. Trains of camels wind in from the desert; on its way. Trains of caucies with a training of the voiled and turbaned figures pass, either slippered or barefoot, but always noiselessly, in the streets; a wheeled vehicle has never been seen. On the beach the apostles may be drawing their nets. Rebecca may Eleazer still at the well. It may be that propert will stop the procession which is passing out of the eastern gate, and bid the body of the young man arise. So at least it seems. A vague sense of familiarity haunts every scene, and it is not at first possible to bring the mind nearer home than the pages of the Old and New Testament. It takes time to realize that these pictures are all human and living, and that the people who move in them have interests and hopes and fears still to realize. And it it is so to those on the spot, it is naturally even more true of Americans or Englishmen at home where a thousand present considerations are daily hustling more distant ones out of court.

But for this it is impossible that the scandals

Such that the scandard attendant upon Western administration here should have passed so long unreformed. The question of diplomatic and consular protection, to which the action of the American Consul, Mr. Reed Lewis, is now calling attention, is one which cannot be said to have been altogether neglected, since the Conference of Madrid met in 1880 for no other purpose than to abuses which had gathered round the reform the reform the abuses which has been much affected by aystem; but it is one which has been much affected by the distance of Morocco from civilized centres of government and the ignorance in which Western nations live of the affairs of the East. The Conference of Madrid did not serve its purpose. The abuses to which the Moorish Government then called attention were not remedied but have rather increased, and the have now reached a point at which honest opinion demands on all sides the total abolition of the protective system. One of its inherent evils is that the justice or injustice of the administration depends dmost entirely upon the will of individuals. It was first instituted as a guarantee against the arbitrary action of Moorish law, but it has become, as a matter of fact, scarcely less arbitrary. Protected subjects are removed from the jurisdiction of the native courts, they are exempted from military service and from almost all direct taxation, and when money is swe to them their claims are enforced by the protecting power. They enjoy, therefore, a position which is very superior to that of other subjects of the Sultan, and it is within the power of Ministers and Consuls to grant protection with the stroke of a pen. The conditions under which this may be done are of course laid down by treaty, but they are not always ob served. These are very briefly stated, the grounds both of general abuse and of the Sultan's complaint that his subjects are taken from him and encouraged to defy his authority. American administration here has not been without reproach, and the action of the newly appointed American Consul lias therefore attracted the more interest.

On his arrival here some weeks ago Mr. Lewis received information that in the district of Laraiche many prisoners were confined on American claims for debt. The severities of Moorish prisons in the terior are very great; full-grown men sink under them, othing short of torture to women and In this instance it was said that the prison ors had been chained and fettered, that some had been sent to the central prison of Mezquinez, that some had died of misery and starvation, and that among them there were mere children. Mr. Lewis signified to the Bascha of the district that it was not in accordance with the wishes of his Government to im-prison tor debt, and begged that all prisoners coned for that cause upon American claims might be released. By the same messenger he sent a closed ed from the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs at Tangier which purported to be an order Within seven days his conrier returned sayrelease. Within seven days his conrier returned say the order it was supposed to be and that the prisoners were not released. Mr. Lewis had a personal inter-view with the Foreign Minister, obtained with some iculty a bona fide order of release and organized a small mission to go down and liberate the prisoners Every case was inquired into by the members of the mission. Rank injustice was disclosed, and, moreover, mission. Kank injustice was disclosed, and, horcover, it was proved that the claims were in a great number of cases urged in the name of a Jow, Reuben Fergeman, who had no right to American protection. Mr. Lewis informed the Bascha that the man was not an American protege. The manuer in which he had been acting under the ægis of the United States may inferred from the tact that the instant the protection was withdrawn he was seized by the Moorish ties and sent in irons to Tangier. For sixteen years he had oppressed the district in which he lived, using his itlegal certificate of protection as a warrant the mule which was to take him to Taugier the people collected in a sort of stupor to see him go. Nothing but the evidence of their own eyes could convince them that the mighty had indeed been brought low. The Jewish community is furious against Mr. Lewis. On the day after the return of the mission from Alcazar deputations of Jews waite I upon the principal foreign representatives to protest against the promptiwhich has exercised itself in turn upon every Minister who attempted reforms, has taken Mr. Lewis's name for its butt. There are French and Soanish and for its butt. There are French and Spanish and English papers here, but no disinterested organ of public opinion, and so far as support from outside is concerned, Mr. Lewis has to depend on the privately expressed sympathy of his colleagues. In the case of granted prior to this date are hereby cancelled has formally announced that "all protection papers nutled and that in future the protection of this consulate will not be extended to any person who does not produce proper and satisfactory proof of his right to protection and the necessity for the safety of

So far as America is concerned, this is almost equiv alent to abolishing consular protection altogether, for the only right to protection which exists under the Treaty of Madrid besides that of bona fide citizens and the immediate employes of Legations and Consulates, is the right of wholesale merchants to protect two native trokers in every port or town with which they trade. It is specially stipulated that these brokers shall be employed in wholesale trade, and the wholesale trade of America with Morocco is questionable exists at this moment one native subject of the Sultan who can claim protection under this clause. Nothing is more illustrative of the disregard in which the treaty has been held than the indignation aroused among protected Jews by the announcement of the intention of the United States to return to its stipula-

If facts are to be looked at as they are, it must be admitted that foreign officials in Morocco have at various times used their public powers for the furtherance of private interests. I have heard prices which varied trom £200 to half a dollar and a Jew who described the system to me was apparently unconscious, when he named a regular tariff for the Consular stamp, that he was speaking of a dishonest transaction. I am far from wishing to imply that heads of divisions generally are inclined to tolerate these proceedings. On the contrary, the existence of such abuses which their utmost vigilance cannot always prevent is recognized by them as a cogent reason why nothing short of the abolition of the protective system will suffice

The evil which results from the placing of power in the hands of individuals runs through the whole system from top to bottom. The powers of protection which are illegally obtained are as illegally exercised They are made the warrant, not only of resistance to native authority from which the protege is by treaty removed, but of every sort of tyranny over unprotected natives who, in the interior especially, have no appeal. A common practice is to extort money by making faise charges and accepting a bribe to let them drop. The evil springs in part from the money by making false charges and accepting a bribe to let them drop. The evil springs in part from the ignorance of the Moorish officials as to the exact limits of the rights of protected rersons and in part from the fear in which they live of embroiling themselves with foreign authorities. To get into trouble with a foreign authority means, in the rough-handed practice of Morecco, that the official complained of loses his place. Native judges do not wish to lose their piaces, and they take care not to be complained by doing absolutely as they are told.

Again, no law prevents a protected native from going into trade partnership with an unprotected native who is willing enough to give half his profits for the benefit of the protege's name. It an attempt a made to collect taxes from the unprotected member et the firm, the protected member complains that his interests are touched, and the authorities of the Sultan are powerless. There is another cryng injustice

of the firm, the protected member complains that his interests are touched, and the authorities of the Sultan are powerless. There is another orying injunctice connected with the system. The Sultan is responsible that all claims urged against unprotected natives shall be raid. The result is, directly, to put him in the position of going security to every bankrupt in the kingdom, and the effect upon credit may be imagined. All national restrictions are removed from the dealings of usurious Jews, who use the toreign Ministers to collect their debts. Indirectly this is the cause of inhuman sufferings inflicted upon the unfortunate natives. When the Sultan has paid the sobts of any individual he has to recover the money

as he best can. Thus families are imprisoned and loaded with letters, the lash and the dungeon play their part, innocent and guilty suffer together until somehow means of paying the debt are scraped up. We are not responsible for the cruelties of Moorish law. We are responsible that they shall not be perpetrated in the name of civilization.

Moreover, naturalization in another country entitles to protection, and such naturalization can be obtained with absurd case. Thus the Sultan sees his subjects melt from him till a day may come in which he will find himself to be the only native of Morocco. One cannot be surprised that under these circumstances he refuses every advantage which is likely to increase Western influence in his kingdom. Again, influential natives desiring to be exempt from tribute, whether of money or military service, pay large sums for the title of broker, and in these instances it is not only the protege who is removed from the jurisdiction of the Saltan, but all his dependents. In a country constantly assailed by wars and in which the army is chiefly rhised by calls upon loyal subjects, a system which deprives the monarch of the services of influential men all ever the country gives him serious grounds for complaint. It is easy to see how this system falls into a traffic in proteges, which is certainly far from the original intention of the provision. One man pays \$1,000 to be named broker and is put on the list. Some small war is imminent, and another man ofters \$2,000 to be named broker and is put on the list. pays \$1,000 to be named broker and is put on the last. Some small war is imminent, and another man offers \$2,000 to be named in his place. Unless the first outbids the second the first is removed and the second becomes a protege. The name of broker is thus put up to anction, for there is no restriction under the Treaty of Madrid by which merchants can be prevented from dismissing and reappointing their own agents.

I am assured on all hands by men who have the best reason to be well informed that protection has more than served its day, and that, far from suffering, legitimate commercial interests would be advanced by its removal. So long as it exists the Sultan absolutely refuses to grant the treaty of commerce desired by Eugland, Germany and France. To obtain the treaty, to establish mixed tribunsls for the administration of justice, and to convert the right of toreigners to hold property in Morocco from a dead letter to a reality, would be advantages far more valuable to Western interests than any right possessed under the Treaty of Madrid. I am assured on all hands by men who have the best

HOW KAPIOLANI AMUSES HERSELK

SOME PERSONAL TRAITS OF HER MAJESTY AND MEM-

BERS OF HER PARTY. The popular regard in which this city once held royalty appears to have died or to have gone to Boston. Queen Kapiolani's stay here has not been marked with such popular demonstrations as signalized the visit of her sband, King Kalakua, fourteen years ago. A great fuss was made over the dusky potentate then, and attentions and bouquets were showered upon him at the ex pense of the city. Affection for royalty since that time may have exhausted itself in the shape of Anglomania; that, however, does not affect Queen Kapiolani, for be youd a few courtesies shown her Majesty by the Mayo and other city officials, the Queen has been pretty much left to her own resources. But perhaps she enjoyed her fill of public and official receptions in New-England, and is now taking satisfaction in a hard-earned rest. The royal party consists of the Queen, the Liliuokalini, her husband, General Dominis, Governo Iakea, Commodore and Mrs. Beckley and Colonel Boyd, the secretary. They have been here eight days and have a suite of apartments on the Twenty-seventh-st. side of

In personal appearance and bearing her Majesty does not inspire awe. She looks like a pleasant-faced, middle aged prosperous Penobscot Indian basket-seller. She about 200 pounds, and therefore moves around with deliberation. She is of a kindly and amiable disposition, and makes a favorable impression upon those who meet her in spite of her lack of royal dignity in face and form. The English servants at the Victoria have a great regard for her. The other day she recognized their faithful attentions by giving a number of them theatre tickets. When she dines it is generally in the private dining-room and the hear half past 6. A guest at the hotel who has interested himself in her Majesty's blil of fare has discovered that the members of the royal party generally unite in ordering their beef blood-rare. A favorite dish of the Queen's consists of a delicate slice toast spread with mayonnaise sauce, over which are sprinkled live oyster crabs. Her Majesty is fond of wine and has a bottle of choice vintage regularly set before her, but she uses it temperately.

When the Queen appears in public she is always dressed in black, for she is in mourning for the King's sister, a Princess with an extremely protracted name. Generally her Majesty wears a cloak with feather trim mings. She has this on when the May days are cool nough to remind her of a respectable. Hawaiian winter

She wears few ornaments.

She has received many calls in New-York from people who once lived on the Sandwich Islands, and nearly a obtain an audience. A day or two ago Mrs. Henrietta obtain an audience. A day or two ago Mrs. Henrictia C. Lunn, a colored woman of this city, who declared that she was a grand daughter of the Prince of Africa, whoever he may be, was presented. A ther receptions either the Queen's attendant, a native woman, or Mrs. Beckley acts as interpreter. The Queen's treatment of her attendant is almost confidential in its kindness. There are four men-servants uttached to the royal party. They are big. lazy-lookingfellows, and they certainly have an easy mistress in the Queen. They do not always show the respect due to royality, for they often keep their hats on in her presence. But the Queen does not appear to think of it.

to think of it.

Her Majesty likes theatre-going. Since she has been here she has spent several evenings at the theatre. When ahe went to the Casino and saw "Erminie" she watched the stage for some time without moving a muscle of her face. But Francis Wilson's whoops in the dance were too much for her self-control and she smiled in sight of herself.

The Queen's desire to investigate everything personally is illustrated in the conversation which she had with a fireman at an exhibition of the Fire Department's methods of saving life. She asked all about the requirements which the department made, and then had the machines explained. She was greatly interested and said that if she were a man she should certainly be a fireman; the life scemed to be attractive and she knew that she had the nerve to endure it.

TRA SHAFER SAT DOWN.

HIS INSULT TO JOHN KELLY AT A DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Ira Shafer, whose outbreak at the Manhattan Club has again brought him into prominence, has long been noted for having an unruly tongue. At the Democratic State Convention of 1878 Mr. was one of the Irving Hall delegation opposed to the Tammany delegation headed by John Kelly. reather was warm and the temperature in the con vention was in the vicinity of 90 degrees. Mr. Kelly speakers were on the floor clamoring for recognition In a momentary full Mr. Shafer caught the chairman "Mr. Chairman, I have had my hair cut short in

order to meet John Kelly on equal terms."

It was a fact. His hair was cropped close to

head. Mr. Kelly paid no attention to the insult. Not so with a Tammany "heeler" in the gallery. Quick as a flash came his roply, "Sit down, you short-haired blackguard!" and Mr. Shafer dropped into his seat as though he had been shot, while a peal of laughter went up from the Tammany crowd.

LEONIDAS AND THE PASS.

From Texas Stitings.
Leonidas was a prominent editor of Sparta in the sweet

long ago.

His paper, The Palladium, was noted for its opposition to the Interstate Commerce bill of that period, and when the obnoxious measure became a law Leonidas was as hot as a cook stove.

Like the law which is now distracting the minds of the people of the United States and overworking the Commissioners, this ancient statute prohibited the issue of passes.

Just before the law began to do its deadly work Mr.

Kerses, president of the Thermopyle Railway Company, issued a circular, of which the following is a copy:

[Form 291.] 2-14-2,000.
THERMOTYLE BAILWAY CO.
EE OF COL. W. H. XERXES, President. DEAR SIR: As you are aware, the Interstate Coerce law, which goes into effect on the 5th proxi orbids, under severe penaltics, the issuing of free pas

DEAR SIR: As you are aware, the Interstate Commerce law, which goes into effect on the 5th proximo forbids, under severe penalties, the issuing of free passes or the honoring of those new issued.

You will therefore return to the general offices of the Thermopyles Railway Company the annual pass now issued in your name, as the same will not be available for passage after the date mentioned.

Regretting the necessity for issuing this circular, I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM HENRY XERXES,

Regretting the necessity for issuing this circular, I beg to remain, yours faithfully,

President and General Freight and Ticket Agent.

When Leonidas received this intimation he was even more wroth than when the bill passed.

The pass was a young and beautiful one, with the figures 480 in large gill letters all over the face, and Leonidas had not exhibited it more than three times to the admiring gaze of the conductors of the line.

Then, again, the fishing season was about to open, and he intended to take a run down into Thessaly County every Saturday after the paper had gone to press and indulge in the pleasant sport of lazily drowning worms.

He had several other little excursions planned for the summer, one of which was to visit his girl in Oido.

Leonidas was therefore sorrowful when he learned that this nice new pass, which was just ready to blossom forth into a career of usefulness, had been cut down in its fresh young beauty.

Then he made a brave resolution.

He resolved not to give it up, but die, in its defence if necessary.

necessary.

He died, as the sequel will show.
Colonel Xerxes was determined to see the law enforced, and when Leonidas neglected to return the pass at the appointed time, Xerxes sent a postal card to inquire the wherefore.
Leonidas replied that Xerxes might go to Halifax, but Xerxes went not.
Halifax was not on his line of road.

Xerxes went not.

Halifax was not on his line of road.

He went for Loonidas instead, having first called out
the militia to assist in taking the pass from the angry editor.

The latter levied 300 Pinkerton guards, armed with Remington rifics, to defend the pass.

Remington rifles, to defend the pass.
But it was of no use.
But it was of no use.
Every exact the precious pasteboard, but not until
Leonidas and all his retainers but one had been sent to
that land where the wicked legislators cease from troubling and the weary editor is at rest.
The man who escaped got back to Sparta and wrote an
account of the fight for The Palladium, which thus had a
scoop on its contemporaries.

scoop on its contemporaries.

This little incident shows us that there is nothing alarmingly original about the Interstate Commerce law, for passes were called in more than 2,000 years ago.

BOOMS EAST AND WEST.

ACTIVITY IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS. THE STIR PEOPLE ARE MAKING IN REAL ESTATE

RAILROADS, MINES AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS. The observing men who come here from the are inclined to talk freely about what they call the lethargy of the East as compared with the enterprise and business growth of the West. F. L. Roudebush, who is engaged in promoting mining ventures in California, says: "The only dull place I have tound in this country in extensive travels during the past two years is in New-York in Wall Street. The whole West is aglow with business, Kansas, Missouri California, Colorado and Nebraska are all looming up Missouri, They even have the land fever down South, New-York is slow and plouding. There used to be lifenough on Wall Street, but it seems to have died out. There has been a wonderful series of land booms all over the West. Kansas City was an example at one time and is still a leading factor. Omahs got the fever, and towa lots there doubled up rapidly in price. Minucapolis and St. Paul have been notable examples. Denver property has gone up to fabulous prices. It is the same out on the Pacific Coast around San Francis co and in Southern California. The same state of things has existed in a few towns in the South like Chattanooga, Atlanta and Birmingham. You cannot travel anywhere in the West and Southwest that rapid rises in values, increase in business and remark able prosperity are not presented to view. It is only when you get around to New-York that you find any

Mr. Roudebush was asked about the talk which heard everywhere among the Pacific Coast people about the renewal of mining prosperity, when he said: "There is no question but that mining affairs are getting into better shape and leoming up. It comes largely from the improvement in machinery which enables low-grade ores to be worked at a profit. Mining men will now take hold of properties which twenty years ago would not have been considered worth working. There was a time when only bonauza worth working. There was a time when only bonauza strikes were considered worth working. Now men are satisfied with smaller profits which may be made by improved machinery in working ores of the low grade. There will be a great deal of money made in the legitimate processes of climinating gold from these ores, and the business will be conducted on something more like business principles than in the

A New-Yorker who is much interested in the tariff A New-Yorker who is much interested in the taria is Le Grand B. Cannon. He is heavily engaged in coal and iron enterprises, especially in the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company railroad and mines. Probably few men in New-York do more executive Probably few men in New-York do more executive work in a day than Mr. Canuon. Among his numerous other trusts he is a member of the American Protective Tariff League. When met up-town the other day he said: "Our League will accomplish some great work next year. We have started among other things a list of 1,000 names of subscribers who propose to pay \$100 a year toward the support of the League as an educational organization. We have already such a start on this list that we are certain of accomplishing the desired result. We will be able to accomplishing the desired result. We will be able to make a great demonstration of the strength and force of the organized protective tariff interests when the Congressional elections come off next year. We propose to put a series of interrogations to every man that is nominated. If he refuses to answer them or cannot answer them satisfactorily we propose to lay him out. Party politics will not cuter into the ques it simply be a question whether the man is a friend of protective tariff or not.

"Once a deadhead, always a deadhead," the long recognized rule, has received a serious blow through the Interstate Commerce law, under which railroad passes have been interdicted. There has been much scheming among former possessors of these favors to retain them. The sollidest of schemes is to organize a railroad company the officers of which may exchange passes with other companies. I am told that already a score of "paper companies" have been organized by the lavorites of great railroad companies in order to secure passes. W. P. Shinn, vice-president of the New-York and New-England Railroad, remarked yes-New-York and New-England Railroad, remarked yea-terday that this reminded him of an episode in the oil history of Pennsylvaola, when pipe lines were first organized. An operator named Henry Harley organ-ized a pipe line company of which he was elected president. He wrote to the presidents of various rail-roads asking for passes as a reciprocal favor. Under the impression that a pipe line was some kind of a railroad, large numbers of them responded, and Harley rode free for several years.

Montana has a large copper interest. Copper has gone down in price until the margin of profit has been very small. Ex-Governor S. T. Hauser, of Helena, observes on that point: "The occasion for the fall in price has been a fight between the Calumet and Heela mines and the big mines in Montana. We have been saved in the light through the use of electricity to separate the silver from the copper. By electrical inventions we got an average of sixty ounces of silver with every ton of copper. That makes a difference of 2 cents a pound on the copper. We have no lear of any competition in copper from Canada. The trouble has been the contest I have mentioned."

A friend of C. P. Huntington says that during his extensive inquiries into the history of the progress of es of travel, and of the advancement of I do," said his friend, "that he will be able to monstrate that no step in the world's progress has er been made against which the same hue and cry s not been raised that is now being hurled at so-

Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, siderably less worn than when he was over here at the close of the Congressional session. The Governor counts bimselt out of politics, and says that his years demand rest and retirement. Nevertheless, he takes the liveliest kind of interest in what is going on, and talks unbesitatingly about the Presidential outlook in 1888. He says that the Democratic delegation from Pennsylvania will be solid for Mr. Cleveland, and that in his oinion Mr. Cleveland will be renominated by the unanimous vote of the convention. He does not think that Governor Hill has a ghost of a chance, even in New-York, as against President Cleveland. In regard New-York, as against Pressuent Coverant. In regard to Republican politics, Governor Curtin says that Mr. Blaine holds the key to the situation. "He is a good man, and should have the confidence of the business men," said he. "He has the strength of his party at his back in Pennsylvania as well as over the country. his back in Pennsylvania as well as over the country. There are some Sherman men in our State, but Mr. Blaine can carry the State delegation if he desires it. I should say that Sherman would be next to Blaine the strongest candidate the Republicans could nominate. But my belief is that the firm and conscientious manner in which President Cleveland has performed his duty will inspire such confidence in the people that they will re-elect him against any Republican."

Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are not to enjoy natural gas discoveries entirely alone. It seems probable that the Hamilton shale, which exists through New-York State and has been noted as overlying the gas deposits in these States, covers similar reservoirs Among the men who have been recently in this enty from the interior is ex-State Senator A. M. Holmes, who lives at Morrisville, the county seat of Madison County. Morrisville is a sleepy town, because railroad lines have been run around it with out going through it. Recently a Pennsylvanian, who out going through it. Accounty a Ponnsylvanian, who knew something of oil and gas fields, paid a visit to Morrisville, and while there became imbued with the idea that gas or oil could be found by boring. Senato Holmes sars that a spot was selected about a mile below the town and boring begun. At 8 o'clock one evening last week the borers struck a vein of gas which threw the derrick and tools up into the air, m so doing broke a lighted lantern hung on the result was a great flame shooting up into the air which it took several days to step. "The character of Morrisville," said Senator Holmes, "has been changed so quickly that the transition is enough been changed so quickly that the transition is enough to make men's heads swin. Since the days of great mass-meetings and country fairs there has been no such a crowd in Morrisville as on Sunday last. They poured in from the surrounding country to see the wonderful flame, and the town during the week days has wakened up until the old citizens hardly know it. It has given our citizens something to think about besides hops." In speaking of the formation through which the drill was run, Senator Holmes said that the which the drill was run, Senator Holmes said that t which the drill was run, Senstor Holmes said that the first important strike was the Hamilton shale. At a distance of 400 feet the drill ran through a thick black rock. It has not yet been determined whether this is coal or not, but the borers are inclined to think it is a coal deposit. Below that they ran through sait and then struck the gas at a depth of from 900 to 1,000 feet. The whole northern part of Madison County is traversed by the Hamilton shale, and prospectors are inclined to believe that underneath it all there will be found a gas deposit.

The moving spirit in the big cattle trust which has recently been organized with some fifteen large cattle-growing and packing interests combined, is Thomas Sturgis. He is an energetic, slow-talking, rugged man of perhaps torty years of age, who is a banker at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. The trust is now completely organized and in working operation. The objection has been made to it that its tendency is monopolistic. Mr. Sturgis replies in this way: "The first thing to which I will call your attention is that by the wit drawal of the Fairbank Canning Company from the Chicago crowd we have broken up the Chicago control of beef. By this I do not mean to say that it is our intention to make any fight against the Chicago people, or they against us, but simply that competing interests have been created when formerly there was no competition. The management of so many large interests under one common control will enable as to

do a great many things that will stimulate activity in eatile-growing itself. Thus we will be able to increase the shipment of beef abroad and make the demand or cattle bere larger, and so improve the eatile interest. We already have contracts for the English Navy, and two large contracts with France. There is no change in the general situation, except that our trust will represent the largest singly managed cattle interest in the country. Its advantages are a reduction of the expenses to a minimum and dealing with beef and cattle on a large scale. There is not the stightest monopolistic tendency in it."

It was quietly announced among mining capitalists last week that the famous Mariposa grant in California has been sold to a syndicate composed of John W. Mackay, Senator John P. Jones, A. Hayward and W. S. Hobart. Mr Hobart and Mr. Hayward are San Francisco tren, and among the heavy gold mine operators of the Coast at the present time. The price paid for the property is said to have been \$300,000. It comprises 42,000 acres of land and several gold mines. It was owned and controlled by Donohue, Kelly & Co., of San Francisco. The sale was made by Eugene Kelly. The Matiposa grant has a striking history. It was at one time owned by General John C. Fremont. It was sold by him at a price which netted him \$800,000 in gold after paying off his personal debts and the debts against the property. Trenor W. Park made a fortune by the sale of it, and other men have been more or less enriched by it. Opinion—as to its present value vary widely, but it is generally thought that the purchase price is a low one. Of course the value of the mines has fallen enormously since Fremont sold the tract, as many of them are believed to be worked out. Francisco wen, and among the heavy gold mine

JACOB SHARP'S BATTLE.

THE COMBATANTS FACE TO FACE.

A STRANGE WAY TO GET A JURY. It grows more and more evident that the trial of Jacob Sharp is going to be one of the most bitterly fought legal battles that has ever taken place at the criminal oar of this country. There is nothing of the shyster about the men who are engaged in his defence. They are going about their work with every indication of organization and prearranged management. They have not resorted to the contemptible tricks, the bombast, the burlesque, the nelodramatic oratory and the lurid byplay which have been so disgracefully conspicuous in the previous cases and especially in the trials of Juchne and Cleary. They have proceeded with a deadly seriousness. During the five days that have been spent in an effort to obtain a jury, scarcely an incident has occurred to render less sombre the tragic business of the hour. There have been no undiguified howls at the press, no unprofessional ar-raignments of the prosecution and no insulting attacks, ill-concealed beneath an insincere deference, upon the Judge. On the contrary the methods of the defence have been dangerously exemplary. They have revealed an icy resolution. Mr. Stickney and his associates are trying this case for something beyond the verdict of the jury. The ntest is between them and Mr. Justice Barrett, as well as between them and the prosecution. They are trying their case for the Court of Appeals.

The scene in court presents an interesting picture Upon the bench sits a strong, refined looking man, of just about the average height and of powerful physique. His head is large and admirably shaped. The brow is full, very suggestive of Henry Ward Beecher's. Neatly trimmed black hair, in which the gray is making a slight intrusion, covers the head without hiding its symmetry. The face is broad, and its fine white skin contrast handsomely with the black beard that grows upon the cheeks and chin. Firmness and good humor are the spicuous expressions of the mobile lips, and a sentle dignity dwells upon the whole countenance. Judge Barrett is a fine-looking man of an eminently judicial demeanor

Two long tables occupy prominent positions the Judge's bench. The first of these faces the jury box and is occupied by the pros-Martine, Mr. Nicoll, Colonel ecution. Mr. lows and Mr. Semple are in constant attendance at the trial. At the other table sit the distinguished men whose services are enlisted to defend Snarp, Mr. Stickney's face is a curiosity. His broad brow supports a dudish bang, evidently the object of much pride, not to say affection. His nose is long, thin and prominent. His refined mouth, with its wide, mobile lips, shows him to be both sensitive and spirited. He wears a heavy, long brown mustache which extends far on either side of his narrow face, a face almost tri angular in shape. Loyalty is perhaps the most conspicuous expression of his countenance. In action Stick-ney's power is revealed. His voice, delightfully low but modulated so as to convey every tone he desires, speaks with studied precision. He never halts for a word. sentences are never redundant. Fluency, force and accuracy combine to give effect to what he says.

Just behind Mr. Stickney sits John E. Parsons, who

oks precisely what he is, sharp as a needle, incisive and nervously quick. His thin lips meet in a wide straight ine that lends a decisive cast to his countenance. His gray halr, none too plenteous, is parted far upon one side and nesties tightly about his head. By his side Judge Fuller-ton, gray-haired and dignified, with a portly frame and a big round face, sits watchful of every detail of the case, big round face, sits watchful of every detail of the case now and then offering a quiet suggestion, but for the most part preserving a close espionage upon the process ings. On the other side of the table Judge Nelson has his domain. He came into the case only a day or two before it began. He is a lawyer "of the old school," quaint and oreign trip it is Mr. Huntington's intention to make dignined in his bearing, most deferential to the court and most polite to his associates and opponents. Perhaps ts the corps of counsel because of his familiarity with the old common law and the new code. He was in the State Senate and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee at the time of its adoption, and may be presumed to know more or less about that very uncertain but accommodating weapon of legal duelling, "the intent of the Legislature." Judge Nelson has thus far had charge of the selection of jurors on the part of the defence, and the way he is let alone by his associates, the way they all m their own business, shows that they are working upon a definite understanding. Peter Mitchell completes the list of Sharp's active counsel, and manifests great qualities of adaptability. He is a criminal lawyer, and might feel somewhat out of place among all these high-flying civil birds. But a man who can rise from the low estate of a bartender to a recognized place among the circle of criminal lawyers all by his own force of character, making himself his hardest taskmaster, has a great deal of nerve. He is doubtless of much use to . Stickney. The experience he went through in the O'Neil case has often poked its wary nose through the tactics of the defence during the past week.

One would think that if there is any way under the sur One would sharp out of Sing Sing, it could not escape all these intellects. One would suppose that he had lawyers enough for all the purposes of a prolonged battle, and yet these by no means close the list. Lewis Cass Ledyard is a careful student of all that goes on. His partner, Mr. Carter, is retained for the special purpose of arguing a single point of law which is to arise when the State attempts to put in the evidence Sharp gave before the Schate Committee. It will be an argument well worth going many miles to hear. John H. Bird, Kerr's particular lawyer, and Frank J. Dupignac, who represents Mr. Richmond, are also close at hand and available for relief duty.

I once heard of a couple of lawyers who were engage d ifferent sides of a case involving a large propert and great personal ill-feeling between their elients. They began the work of getting a jury. One by one a lot of human cattle came along. Ignorance, dumbness, viciousness and indifference were all the panel contained. At last, when the jury-box was full, it presented a spectacle of hopeless stupidity. The lawyers looked at each other in consternation.

"Must we submit such a case as this to that mobil whispered the plaintiff's attorney to his adversary.
"Let's sit down and figure a little," the defendant's counsel replied.

They sat and figured and finally looked up from their aper to the "mob" and then to the amused court. "If air Honor please," said the plaintin's attorney, "the defendaut offers to settle this case and my client agrees."

The work of the past week, in fact, the work at all these "boodle" trials, in jury-getting has forcibly called this story to mind. These trials have furnished an accurate analysis of the jury-list in New-York, and it is mild characterization of Commissioner Rollly to say that mid characterization of Commissioner Rolly to say that he is unnit for his olice. The jurors summoned last week are a fair sample of his list, which he says contains 13,000 names. I have studied the panels with great care. On Monday, out of 100 persons summoned, twenty. one were gin-mill keepers and sixty-four were foreigne who could scarcely understand the English language. Twenty per cent of every panel are naturally beyond the reach of a subpoena. Some are sick, some are away and some are absent upon other reasonable excuses. Out of who obey the call not more than ten are fit to serve in any case. On Tuesday there were twenty-one liquor-dealers and sixty-two foreigners. On Wednesday the liquor-dealers numbered afteen and the foreigners fifty-six. On Thursday there were twenty-five rum-sellers and sixty-seven foreigners, and on Friday the liquor-dealers numbered seventeen and the foreigners forty-four. The panel for to-morro is worse than ever. It contains thirty-three persons who sell liquor and almost every name is of a foreign sound The work of the Commissioner of Jurors is, of course, attended with many difficulties. But there can be no excuse for such a showing as this. Indeed, Mr. Reilly offers ne. When he was examined by Mr. Nicoll as to his method of obtaining names on his list he said he got them from the city directory. That is not the way to ot tain a jury list. He should go to the Department of Taxes and ask Commissioner Coleman to let him copy the list of taxpayers. He should go to General Newton at the Department of Public Works and get his long list of per-

and a dozen other sources are open to him from which to secure the names of responsible citizens who can be properly called upon for jury duty. Of course hosts of them will try to get off; jury service exceedingly

But one has only to listen to the sworn statements of good citizens on these trials to see that most of then when confronted with their plain duty, will manfully stand up to it. The proportion of apparently desirable jurors who will lie in order to escape duty is very

I have said that this is going to be a wonderful trial, a celebrated case. Some of the questions that will arise are intricate, and their determination will require all of Judge Barrett's best judgment. For instance, the prosecution will seek to prove Snarp's criminal purpose to a certain extent through his counsel. How far are Mr. Osborne E. Bright and his partner, Mr. Scribner, entitled to claim the protection of a privileged relation when they are asked about Sharp's secrets ! If his acts were criminal, are the facts concerning them known to these witnesses privileged at all ? Suppose a man intends to commit a murder and asks his lawyers what style of weapon he shall use, is such a relation privileged they entitled to protection ! The State will seek to show a great conspiracy on Sharp's part. Can a conspiracy b proved under an indictment which alleges only a spe elfic act of crime? If it can, at what stage of the case must the conspiracy be shown and can it be a part of the corpus delicti? Can his acts and words previous to the commission of the crime be shown as proof that he did it? Can the acts and words of other members of the conspiracy be shown as proof against Share !

memours of the conspiracy be shown as proof against Sharp I.

The State will endeavor to introduce as evidence in this trial the testimony given by Sharp before the Senate Committee last summer. Can they do that I is it not a violation of the statute which compels witnesses to answer in legislative inquisitions and then promises that their compulsory testimony there shall not be used against them elsewhere, as well as of the great constitutional provision that no man shall be compelled on a criminal trial to give widence against himself! These and a score of other deneate points of law will enter into this extraordinary case, and upon the adverse decision of the least of them the prosecution's case tumbles to the ground.

the ground.

And there Sharp sits throughout it all, stolid, saturnine, and gloomy, his dull, pig eyes staring senselessly ahead of him, his thick, maddy cheeks overhanging his square jaw bones, his mouth always half open, the picture of low smartness and guilt!

LIKE SANDS OF THE SEASHORE.

NEARLY 2,000 MEMBERS OF THE SANDS FAMILY

· YEARNING FOR \$75,000,000. Every one who has Sands in his or her name is now dreaming of great wealth soon to come from an immense estate in England. Like nimost all extreme ly large families the Sancses have poor relations, relations comfortably well off, and rich relations who are prominent and to a greater or less degree influen-tial. The poor members of the family dream of wealth as a means of obtaining pleasant homes and full stomachs; those who are stready in comfortable circumstances see vistons of increased business or professional advancement, while those now wealthy anxiously await the British gold that is expected, so

that with the addition to their present possessions they may shipe and sparkle with even more buildiancy than at present. A tradition has long existed in th family that each and every member of it from the puny infants to the oldest white-haired patriarch would be wealthy. The story which the Sands ebildren heard at their mothers' knees and told again and again to their own children and grandchildren was something like this:

In some way or other anknown now Queen Eliza-

beth became favorably impressed with a struggling young English parson named Edwin Sandys. It may be that he made his cloak a sidewalk for her dainty feet, or that his eloquence in the pulpit attracted the notice of the fickle quees. But, as the story goes, she conferred honor after honor upon him, and finally made him an archbishop. His estates were large, and by careful and judicial management they were increased so that at his death he was one of the althiest of the divines within the Queen's domains. The property descended by inheritance to Captain James Sandys, who did not enjoy it long as his loyalty

James Sandys, who did not evjoy it long as his loyalty to the crown was impeached, and he was obliged to flee to this country in 1633, and the estates were confiscated. Until lately they have remained in the possession of the crown.

About five years ago the matter was brought before the English Parliament, and the British lawmakers were led to see that an injury had been done to the memory of Archbishop Sandys which could only be rectified by surrendering back to the heirs of the unfortunate captain the property which had been taken from him over 200 years before. The estates have suffered nothing from remaining intact and have increased many times over their former value, and are now estimated as being worth \$75,000,000 in round numbers, a small fortupe for each of the 2,000 heirs. When the descendants of Captain Sandys learned what Parliament had done, measures were taken to find out who are entitled to share in this wealth. Advertisements calling for relatives resulted to the contract the search of the case wealth. Advertisements calling for relatives resulted in many thousands of answers, and so far 1,800 have satisfactorily proved their kinship. The name, in the American effort to shorten everything that can possibly be cut off at the end, was changed to Sands, so almost every one of that name has been spending weeks in poring over old libbles and looking through church and civic records to find who his or her ancesters were.

Charles Estabrood, City Librarian of Newburg, ha charies restaurood, city Librarian of scooling, has been cofficially appointed to receive and classify the names as they come to him. He has been kept busy in his task, for his average daily mail has now reached twenty-five letters. He will publish a book giving the genealogy of the Sandses. Meetings of the members of the family who live in this city and adjuling towns have been held at the home of Joshua joining towns have been held at the home of Joshu. C. Sanders, No. 119 West Forty-tourth-st. Although Mr. Sanders has Sand as a part of his name he bear relationship to the English progenitor, but his was a Miss Sands, and she has been active in bringing the family together. The meetings so far have been perfectly harmonious, and none of the elements that disturb the bilistin serenity of many elements that disturb the bifastral screenty of many family gatherings have crept into these assemblages. Exactly what course the family shall take has not yet been decided upon, and will not be until all the relatives have been heard from. However, a lawyer has been employed, and when the proper time comes he will go to England to represent the Sandses.

GETTING THE BEST OF THE BANANA.

A DISAPPOINTMENT FOLLOWED BY TRIUMPH. He was a short man pervaded by a generally rural air, and wore a derby hat that looked like a chocolate

He paused near the Post Office Building in front of an Italian banana cart, and inspected the fruit with great interest. "How's bernanners?" he inquired. "Ze best bananas in ze city," said the mercha-"Zis is ze banana season. All from Italy carnestly. of zem sound and ripe."

"How much for the yellor ones!" "Two for five."

Well, give me one," said the short man. He passed over three cents, and selecting a banana began to remove the skin. The fruit was slightly over ripe, however, and being exposed a soft spot on one side gave way and the edible portion of that banana vanished into the gutter.

There was an expression of intense surprise purchaser's face. He looked at the empty banana skin in his hand, and then said to the vender: "I thought you said this was the season for bernanners?"

"Maybe that was a last season's bernanner." "No, no," said the dealer impatiently, "zat was all right. You should have eaten him." "I didn't get a chance to eat it. Gimme The dealer objected, so they compror

The dealer objected, so they compromised on nother banana for two cents.

The man with a chocolate-drop derby passed over the pennies, and as he grasped the second banana, he "I ain't agoin' to let no Eyetalyun fruit beat me.

Plagued if I don't eat skin and all this time."

And he did.

THE BOSTON IDEA OF GEHENNA.

THE BOSTON IDEA OF GEHENNA.

From The Boston Record.

One of the best and brightest girls of the Back Bay teaches a Sunday-chool class in a certain famous orthodox church. Last Sunday she grew very earnest picturing to the eager infants who surrounded her the joys of heaven to be won by those who live and trust in a way to deserve them.

"You must love the Lord," she said, "and be just as good as you know how to be. You must never get into tempers, you must never tell naughty stories, you must always mind your mammas, and be good in every way you know how, and then you will be sure to go to heaven when you die. Won't that be nice?"

"Yes, ma'am," lisped all the bables before her.

"But if you are bad," and she looked relentingly into the innocent faces before her, "you won't go to heaven. If you are bad," and she took & firm grip on the doctrine she felt called on to teach—"if you are bad, my dear children, you will go to hell, and that—that—" she groped for a word and ended cloquently, "and that would be perfectly ridiculous."

A Sensick Passenger on the ocean cares little about a storm. He is positively in

right by a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters he feels renewed interest in his personal safety. This fine corrective neutralizes in brackish water-often compulsorily drank on shipboard to the grievous detriment of health

-the pernicions impurities which give rise to discr ders of the stomach, liver and bowels. To the mariner the tourist, the Western pioneer and miner, the Bitters is invaluable as a means of protection against malaria when its seeds are latent in air and water. To the effects of overwork, mental or manual, it is a most reliable antidote, and to the debilitated and nervous it affords great and speedily felt re-

HARRIET HUBBARD AYER

Sole proprietor and manufacturer of RECAMIER CREAM, RECAMIER BALM, RECAMIER POWDER and AVER'S RECAMIER FALM, RECAMIER POWDER and AYER'S VITA NUOVA (New Life). 25,000 ladies are now using the Recamier toilet preparations. They have superseded all others on the toilet tables of women who have tried everything and whose experience and flual in ignent is certainly worth following. Among the many from whom Mrs. Ayer has received testimonials may be mentioned Mines. Adelina Patti. Nicolini, James Brown Potter. Langtry, Fursch-Madi, Heiena Modjeska, Agnes Booth, the Missee Helen Dauvray, Fanny Davenport, Mand Harrison, Virginia Dreher, Lillian Russell, Pauline Hall, Marie Jansen, Vernona Jarbeau, Gertrude Gris. Pauline Hall, Marie Janson, Vernona Jarbeau. Gertrude Gris . wold, Zelie De Lussau, Madeline Lucette, Annie Pixley and

many others.

In addition to Mrs. Ayer's former statements in regard to In addition to Mrs. Ayer's former statement what these preparations will do for the complexion, she now unhesitatingly recommends the Recamier Cream for eczema, barber's itch, herpes, and all eruptions of the skin, and will give \$50 reward for any case of eczema or herpes that will not the skin and will not skin be immediately relieved by the use of the Recsmier Cream. These preparations are guaranteed to be ab-olutely harmless; they contain neither lead, bismuth, nor aresenic. Do not take any inferior article simply because the price is a little less. If your druggist does not keep the Recamier preparations send the price to Mrs. Ayer, Nos. 39 and 41 Park Place, and your order will be filled by return mail. Recamier Cream, \$150; Recamier Balm, \$150; Recamier Powder, \$1. Ayer's Vita Nuova (New Life) is, as the name signifies, a

health restoring and life renewing tonic. It has been tested by scores of persons and has effected most marvelous cures, among them a heart trouble which had baffled the most emineat physicians in America and Europe, and from which the patient had suffered agoni-s for twenty years. It will posttively cure confirmed dyspepsis, both flatulent and nervous; general debility, insomnis, nervous prestration, gastritis, hysteria in its many forms, neuralgia, sick headache, congestion, melancholia, weakness of the vital forces from over-work, either mental or physical; blood poisoning and diseases consequent upon an impoverished condition of the blood, and that most common disease, malaria. N. B.—Vita Nuova is an exhilarating drink without any reactionary effect, laties and gentlemen may take it with perfect confidence; it is pleasant to the taste and may be taken with meals; also with soda

Mrs. Ayer feels that she is doing all sufferers from any of the above complaints a great benefit in offering "Vita Nuova" for sale, and will CHEERPULLY REFUND the money expended for the medicine if it proves unsatis vectory.

Mrs. Ayer assures her patrons that she would not sell or recommend an article unless she had faith in it herself, and as to her reliability she refers to the citizens of Chicago generally. Vita Nuova is for sale by all druggists and grocers. and at 27 Union Square, and at wholesale by the manufacturer and proprietor, HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, Nos. 39 and 41 Park place, New-York City. Price, \$1 per bottle.

QUEER CHINESE TRAITS.

STORIES OF LOST WASH TICKETS.

A CHINAMAN ON THE STAGE—CHINESE RESTAURANTS

AND WHAT IS EATEN IN THEM.

There are enough Chinese in this city now to solve the servant problem in a city of fair proportions. It does not seem so long ago, comparatively speaking. when people here associated the Chinese entirely, with Mott-st. But now their number has grown sufficiently, as witnessed by the numerous laundries all over the city, for them to divide themselves into the Mott Street crowd, the tea-tipplers of this ward, the fan-tan players of that ward and the Sundayschool pupils here and there who leaven the mass. Stay as long as they will and increase as they may, they don't change rapidly in the main-certainly not in their uniform distrust of the unfortunate Caucasian who happens to have lost his laundry ticket. When you tell John that you have lost your ticket, you will find his system of return checks as hopelessly confused as if he had been called before a Brooklyn In-

"John," said an uptown woman the other day, "I have lost my ticket and I want my washing right

"No tickee-no washee" replied John, as he turned

The young woman argued in vain, but the only reply was:

"No tickee-no washee."
"I won't come here any more, John," said she as a convincing argument. John then offered her a bundle of collars with a communistic appearance as a proof of his dependence on the ticket. The collars went back to John in a hurry and the Chinaman re-

marked: "Tell you whatee, you go to hellee for your collars." The next day the woman's husband tried his luck-He had wrestled with the heathens before when he was s bachelor. So he went with the week's washing, big bundle stuffed with a wad of newspapers in the centre, and a silver dollar in his hand "Big washee?" asked John.

"All light," chuckled John. "Melican man do busi-

ness better than Melican woman." This Chinaman was peculiar and developed curious traits as he became Christianized. One day a customer happened in his place in Eighteenth-st, and found John trying to read the Bible. When he saw his customer he asked assistance, which was readily granted. John remembered it, and whenever the man appeared in his laundry the Bible was brought out. One day the customer lost his check and told

out the Rible for assistance lif a certain passage.

"But I want my washing," urged the young man, little surprised, drawing back, "No talkee English," answered John, burying his

"I'll thrash you, you howling heathen, if you don't hand over that washing," ejaculated the young man,

as he brought down his fist on the counter. "You talkee thee much," replied John, as he continued reading his Bible,

The literal nature of the Chinese character is well

illustrated in the familiar story of the English cer who wanted a pair of new trousers. They were to be made like an old, patched pair which he sent to the Chinese tailor as a model. He got the new pair patched precisely like the old ones. This story is supplemented by a story about Mr. and Mr. Rankin's Chinese servant, which is probably not well known. When they were playing here in the "Golder Giant," their servant appeared in several seenes, taking care of an infant. He was an immerise success, and his performance was extremely amusing It was found necessary, however, to cut his part, as it rather interfered with the movement of the play, Hop Sam, bowever, had learned his part by rote, so that when he appeared at the rehearsal in the only act that was left to him he was badly confused and could not perform his diminished part. He was bound to go through the entire performance. There was predicament. It was evident that Hop Sam must repeat all that he had learned. So what did those

his original part, appearing before the audience at the proper time.

The predilection of Chinamen to imitate recalled in the story of the Celestial who always threw away the fifth egg in preparing a certain dish because he had seen his mistress do it. She happened to throw the fifth egg away because it was bad. This story is coupled with another almost as well known, in which the hero conscientiously laid aside every, now and then a little bit of sugar, butter and tee, as he had seen the servant do. She, however, was laying these away for a rainy day at home for her

range some scenery behind which Rop went through

parents.

The exact business methods of these people came to notice in a little incident that happened the other day in connection with a West Side laundryman. For some time he had been washing for a certain family. One day he appeared at the house of this family ecorting a Celestial brother.

"Me goee to Boston," said he, "and you do business with my partner." He had brought his partner with him so that there might be no mistake while he was away for a day or so. The two looked about as much alike as two peas, yet John thought that he must serve notice of departure. When he had informed his friends of his plans he departed as happy as the Chinaman who went to church regularly and was asked whether it did him any good to do so.

"Ah, yes," he chucked, "me washee for all the "Ah, yes," he chucked, "me washee for all the

There are several Chinese restaurants in this city that are not the least interesting features of the Chinese world here. Concerning one of these restaurants in Mulberry-st., a Western correspondent wrote the other day that he was attracted to the place by a sign other day that he was attracted to the place by a sign other day that he was attracted to the place by a sign other day that he was attracted to the place by a sign other day that he was attracted to the place by a sign other day that he was good results and tried the dinner. First there was good soup, then fish and excellent roast beef, and lastly ple and cheese.

"How muchee," said the surprised and delighted the manner of the surprised and delighted the surprised and delighted the surprised and delighted.

"Forly-two cents," was the unexpected reply.
"How's that?" he asked of the restaurant keeps
"I thought you asked only seven cents?"
"Melican man catee more than Chicago

"How's that?" no asked of the restaurant keeper.

"I thought you asked only seven cents?"

"Melican man eatee more than Chinaman." was
the simple solution of the problem.

The restaurant in Mott-st., several doors from
Chatham Square, has many Caucasian visitors. Been
Hong is the proprietor. The kitchen adjoins the catHong is the proprietor. The kitchen adjoins the cating-room, so that one can see everything cooked, and
the hean and occasional chickens are executed before
one's eyes. Pictures of Lincoln and Garfield and
Noah's ark adorn the wails. One can got a meal
Noah's ark adorn the wails. One can got a meal
there for a trifling sun. The rice, of course, is excelient, but the age of the chicken is as hard to desermine as the age of the average Chinaman. A pitched
of Chinase whishuy is a great treat, and sext to the